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The Newport Mercury,

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1768, and is now in its one hundred and thirtieth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, being more than half a century older than the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well-selected intelligence and valuable information concerning the English-speaking world, and many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

THE ARTILLERY OUTING.

A Three Days' Excursion Up the Connecticut River—Perfect Weather and a Delightful Trip—Everybody Pleased.

Notwithstanding the threatening weather of Monday and Tuesday, Wednesday dawned clear and bracing. The members of the Artillery Company and their many friends and admirers were early astir, the former being "warned in" at 7:30 and the latter hurrying to the various points of observation.

The hour for starting was set at 8 o'clock, but as is usual in such cases it was nearly one hour later than this when the boat actually cleared the wharf. The company left the armory shortly after 8 o'clock, fully equipped for the trip, and marched to the residence of Col. Howard Smith where His Excellency Gov. Davis and Col. Peirce were guests, and escorted the distinguished party to the landing amid crowds of admiring friends.

Everything then being in readiness the order to cast off was soon given and as the flag-decked boat swung off from her mooring the following guests of the company waved their farewells from the upper decks to friends on the wharf. Gen. A. L. Burdick and lady, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Cladding, Col. G. H. Vaughan, Miss Steele, Col. M. Bull, Miss Minnie Peckham, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Knill, Miss Jaella Barker, Mrs. J. D. Richardson, Miss Mary Douglass, Miss Lizzie Peckham, Mrs. Geo. W. Thompson, Col. A. T. Sherman, Collector J. H. Cozzens, Capt. John Waters, Councilman W. M. Austin, Messrs. A. G. Crosby, Geo. H. Carr, W. B. Vernon, Chas. T. Smith, John Smith, L. D. Davis, F. M. Hammett, Chas. R. Thurston, H. N. Ward, S. D. DeBlois and others.

The merry party made direct for Hartford, the only stop being at Midtown where a luncheon committee from the Putnam Phalanx was taken on board. The weather was not only all that could be desired for the trip but the water was smooth, so that seasickness did not appear to mar the good for coal service for many years to come.

ST. JOSEPH'S NEW PARSONAGE.

Rev. Father Coyne Takes Possession of His New Residence and Gives an Informal Reception to His Wide Circle of Friends.

Rev. Father Coyne moved into the handsome new parochial residence, provided by St. Joseph's parish, on Wednesday and yesterday gave an informal reception to all who might desire to inspect his new house. A large number of persons, irrespective of religious creeds, paid their respects during the day and were shown over the premises which are indeed most convenient and pleasing.

The building, a most attractive and ecclesiastical appearing structure of two-and-a-half stories, is located on Touro street, just west of the church, and measures upon the ground 38x64 feet. A covered portico, with hand-sawn turned columns and carved capitals, denotes the main entrance. Heavy double doors open into a handsome tiled vestibule from which double doors of lighter weight open into the main hall. To the right, in the northwest corner of the building, is a parlor, 18x16 feet, and to the left, in the north east corner, are two smaller rooms, for offices or reception rooms. The hall is here divided by a handsome portico beyond which, to the right, is a tastefully fitted-up library, measuring 17x10 feet with a bay window and large open fire place. Opposite the library is a small, cosy sitting room, 11x12 feet, and the stairway leading to the second story. Here, too, the main hall opens into another hall which runs at right angles and which opens to the east on to a covered way leading to the church vestry and to the west on to a piazza which extends from this juncture to and across the south end of the building. Opening from this latter hall is also the dining room, 13x18 feet, and the kitchen 13x17 feet.

The second story has five large chambers, a library, a bath room, linen closets, etc., and the third story, three chambers and a trunk room. The whole building is heated by steam. The grounds, which, at the rear and west of the building, are quite extensive, are handsomely graded and attractively laid out.

Certainly, St. Joseph's parish is to be congratulated at being able, thus early in life, to present their beloved pastor with so beautiful a home.

Sold, but not Yet Out of Service.

The Old Colony Steamboat Company have sold their old freight steamer Albatross, to parties in Fall River, to which place she was towed last Monday. Her machinery will be taken out and her hull transformed into a coal-barge. Originally she was built for the Commercial Line of freight steamers between Providence and New York, somewhere about 1855, and during the war she was purchased by the U. S. Government and used as a gunboat with success. After the war was over she was sold to Fall River parties and in 1865, she became the property of what is now known as the Old Colony Steamship Company. She has done good and faithful service in the past and is good for coal service for many years to come.

A Birthday Party.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. James Hardy, on Victoria avenue, was the scene of much social merriment Thursday evening, the occasion being the 44th anniversary of the birth of their daughter Lillie. Between thirty and forty of the young lady's many friends had assembled and with music and dancing, the playing of games, etc., etc., started her on her 15th year in a most happy mood. Refreshments were served.

The Women's Exchange, on Franklin street, are taking time by the forelock, and are notifying their friends of a special sale during the first week in December. Those ladies who know what is most suitable for presents at Christmas time, should not be slow to avail of this opportunity of sending in to the Franklin street rooms, such articles for both the enter and inner man and woman, as best command themselves at that holiday season.

There is then always a good demand for fancy work, articles of personal use, and choice eatables. In fact, everything from embroidered slippers to preserved cucumbers, is absorbed by the omnivorous public about Christmas time.

Mr. William Oman died at his residence on Fair street, Friday afternoon, in the 72d year of his age. In former years he was engaged in the wood and coal business under the firm name of Seale & Oman, and Oman & Bradford. He was a good citizen, an honest man, and was respected by all who knew him.

Mrs. Loretta Bancroft Farnum, aged 80, a saloon passenger on the steamer Elder, from Bremen, died on board, October 8th. Mrs. Farnum was a sister of George Bancroft, the historian, and was enroute to Washington where she was to make her home with him.

Major Randolph, U. S. A., and Mrs. Randolph, are guests of Mrs. Samuel Powell on Bowery street.

Hon. Geo. H. Norman and family have closed their Newport villa for the season and returned to Boston.

A GRAND NAVAL OPERATION.

Coaster's Harbor Island Successfully Attacked.—A Strong but Futile Defense—Brilliant Weather and Boats of People.

But for some unfortunate injuries hereafter described the manoeuvres and operations on Coaster's Harbor Island on Thursday afternoon may be counted as among the most brilliant and interesting that ever took place within the boundaries of Rhode Island. They were carried out with a success that produced many a compliment for the officers in charge and a very cordial "Well done" from Admiral Luce at whose request the plans were prepared and the operations undertaken.

The work of preparing a plan of operation was confided to Major W. R. Livermore, of the Engineer corps, and Lieut. Tasker H. Bliss, of the U. S. Army, the latter of whom is attached to the War College. These two gentlemen have a wide reputation throughout the service for brilliant accomplishments in their profession, and it is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the affair was the gratifying success in every particular which it proved to be. With a view to furnishing a comprehensive idea of the circumstances which were supposed to exist prior to the attack being made, Major Livermore and Lieut. Bliss prepared for Admiral Luce a statement embodying the principal features, and of this document the following is an extract:

Assuming that Rhode Island is in possession of the enemy, it is proposed to reduce it by a combined attack by land and water. The fleet has possession of Sakonnet river, and the bridges connecting the north of the island with the mainland are under its control. The North Atlantic squadron, during the night of October 12-13, has forced its way through the Dutch Island passage, and is now anchored a short distance up the bay. Transports, with ten or fifteen thousand men, are expected to arrive in Sakonnet river not later than the night of the 13th. Of the enemy's troops now occupying the island, about five thousand are on the eastern shore confronting our fleet in Sakonnet river; fifteen hundred are on the western shore confronting the North Atlantic squadron, and two or three hundred are occupying the city of Newport. Fort Adams is the only defensive work supposed to exist. It has a few field pieces, but no heavy guns bearing upon Coaster's Harbor island; nor is any fire to be feared from the other islands, nor from any vessel in the harbor. A few field pieces are mounted on Miantonomi hill. It is anticipated that, after the landing of our troops upon the eastern shore of the island, the enemy will be forced to take up a defensive position such as that occupied by the British in 1778. It is desirable to confine him in as narrow a limit as possible, and to this end, the North Atlantic squadron is expected to so dominate the western shore of Rhode Island as to enable the land forces, on their arrival, to turn the left flank of the enemy's position. The fire from the fleet and from gun-boats of light draft will be enough to secure the coast as far south as Coddington's cove. The possession of Coaster's Harbor Island is extremely desirable as a site for batteries to aid in a final reduction of Newport and Fort Adams and for the immediate advantage of taking in the rear and flank, the enemy's position on Miantonomi hill. It is thought, moreover, that, by bringing a heavy fire to bear on Coddington's point and the neck connecting it with the mainland, while the gun-boats sweep the northern shore, we shall be able to prevent the occupation of that important position, and that our troops would be better protected from attack in overwhelming numbers than if we attempted to occupy Coddington's point itself.

On the morning of the 13th of October, the coast guard, seeing our preparation, is drawn up to oppose our landing. When they see us move off to the south, they realize that they cannot keep pace with us, being mostly composed of infantry, and telegraph to their forces in Newport to move up the coast and meet us at Coddington's point. They arrive, however, in time to discover our purpose; and, crossing the causeway, they reach a position on the crest of the island, just as our brigade has landed on the northwest of the island and as our skirmishers reach a certain line. After we have obtained possession of the island, we immediately put it in a state of defense, by constructing shelter trenches and batteries about that position of the island which commands the south shore of Coddington's point, and by establishing the troops in defensive positions.

This then, was the condition of things shortly after noon on Thursday when the signal was given from the flag ship Richmond, of the North Atlantic squadron, to prepare to land. Owing to the position of this squadron and for the reasons given in the official communication above quoted, the guns of the Richmond, Galena, Ossipee, Dolphin and Atlanta were not used to protect the attacking party which was made up of some six or seven hundred marines and blue jackets of the ships named.

The Brigade was in command of Commander W. B. Hoff with Lieut. A. C. Dillingham as adjutant general. Lieut. K. B. Russell commanded the marines and the two battalions of Blue Jackets were in charge of Lieut. Commander T. A. Lyons and Lieut. Commander R. M. Berry respectively. The Artillery was commanded by Lieut. L. C. Logan.

The defence, which was already in possession of Coaster's Harbor Island before the naval brigade left the North Atlantic Squadron, had a view to establishing a grange on this island. The meeting when held should be largely attended.

Again Mr. W. A. Peckham's b. m. Lady Emma takes first money. She won three straight heats in the race for four-year-olds at Narragansett Park, Wednesday in 2:31, 2:24 and 2:30.

A call is being signed in Middletown and Portsmouth inviting Mr. A. A. Brigham of Massachusetts, Secretary of the State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, to come to Oakland Hall and explain the objects and benefit of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry with a view to establishing a grange on this Island. The meeting when held should be largely attended.

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THE OLDEST PAPER IN AMERICA, ESTABLISHED BY FRANKLIN 1768.

Newport in 1775.

(Continued.)

Our extracts concerning what occurred in America previous to the revolution, were discontinued being published in the Newport MERCURY in its issue of May 14th, 1887. This delay in the appearance of much which we think will be considered very interesting, was not caused by any want of diligence on our part, but for the reason, that from the press of other matter, which always occurs during several months of the year, it was impossible for us to obtain the space generally allowed for such information, which we shall continue to furnish until again interrupted by unforeseen events.

Newport Mercury of August 21, 1775.

Extract of a letter from London dated June 1st, 1775. "On the arrival of the news of the defeat and retreat of the detachments under Lord Percy and Col. Smith, the great city was agitated to its centre. The friends to America rejoiced at the noble victory of the Bostonians, and its enemies were abashed at their courage,—grinning horribly a ghastly smile, as Milton's Devil did in Paradise. The news flew rapidly, and soon caught the ear of an unwise and doltish King. The King, after having heard the news read, asked what mode should be pursued to support the dignity of the nation, retrieve the honor of the British army and annihilate the American opposition?" Lord North replied, that there were 30,000 troops in Quebec and Canada ready to march to Boston for General Gage's relief; that nine men of war should be sent out, and that the Admiral should have positive orders to seize provision vessels for the due supply of the navy and army. He observed that from the natural formation of the entrance into Boston, with the precautions taken by the General, there was no apprehension of any attack, for if it could not be stormed, upon this futile opinion, instructions were immediately despatched to Gage, to order the Regulars from Quebec, and to march the militia of Canada, as well as to obtain the necessary supply of provisions by seizing the American vessels at sea or in the harbors. To facilitate this acurred plan, the General is to assure the officers of the King's determination to promote them, and to stimulate the soldiers to acts of butchery, their pay is to be increased—to which purpose £40,000 was sent off last night to Boston.

"The General has positive orders to destroy the magazines, to spike up the cannon, to order the Riot act to be read, and to set up the King's standard immediately. What infatuation possesses this nation! You and I, who know the strength of America and the consolidated union of its inhabitants, must laugh at their threats, and despise their shallow schemes. But whilst they are forming this impracticable plan of extracting 30,000 troops from Canada, and to march the militia of Canada, as well as to obtain the necessary supply of provisions by seizing the American vessels at sea or in the harbors. To facilitate this acurred plan, the General is to assure the officers of the King's determination to promote them, and to stimulate the soldiers to acts of butchery, their pay is to be increased—to which purpose £40,000 was sent off last night to Boston.

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Poetry.Our Legend—*E Pluribus Unum.*

BY MAURICE THOMPSON.

The legend set upon our shield
Bore a grand and living All in one,
Heads wielded, souls together; All in one,
At white heat on the battle-field!

One shining way for all to take,
One out, one hope, one purpose grand,
One flag for all in all the land,
Upheld all for freedom's sake.

One sign set in the contrary sky,
Read all men alike, a name
Written in empyrean flame
By the bold hand of Destiny!

That legend caught could dim or mar;
Though bathed in tears and hid in smoke,
Forth from the foal storm it broke,
A bow above the cloud of war.

We read it pensive and knew
Some element of precious gain;

Had come to it from wounds and pain,
And mightily its meaning grew.

And so we kept upon our shield
The deathless legend: All in one,
Heads wielded, souls together run,
At white heat on the battle-field!

A myriad heads together throw,
A myriad gifts of hate, are blunt,
Like sticks in the furnace-mill,
And round the world in triumph blown.

Our starry unity of stars
Gives man a many master-hood,

Our law of love engrossed in blood
Tossed with burning billets-souls.

—The American Magazine.

The Autumn Fields of Poesy.

BY LOUISE PHILLIPS.

Over the purple mists
A fragrant wandering breeze
Comes from some island of the South;
Where tall and vernal pine
Gives out a breath like wine,
And stoops to kiss the creaper's scarlet mouth.

Across the liquid lakes
The light in bluer streaks
From rocky sky with white clouds mottled

Over.
While billows rise and fall
Against the breaker's wall,

Or sweep with my care the ebbing shore.

Afar in musky wood,
Where truly trees have stood,
And kept their watch and ward for ages past;

Dead leaves of burnished brown
Reluctantly drop down,

If you know on earth they'd looked their last.

A dreamy golden haze
Breaks over all the days,

And softens outlines that will soon be blank;

In our breasts will wake
A thirst we cannot slake;

For a vague something that we vainly seek.

Selected Tale.**DIANA.**

Few people were better liked in Dimsford than Miss Hardwicke of the manor. She was kind-hearted to a fault, hospitable, and generous. She was handsome, too, and came of a good old family. Besides all these claims to popularity she had five thousand a year in her own right, which, you may be sure, did not make her any the less popular. It was entirely her own fault that at the age of sixty-seven she was still Miss Hardwicke, for her adventures had been legion. The admirers of single ladies with five thousand a year are, indeed, not far to seek, as a rule; but Clemency Hardwicke in her young days, with her bonny face and her warm, impulsive heart, was a bargain no man need have regretted, even had those possessions been her only dower.

People said they wondered at her living alone in the grim-looking manor—for it was a grim old mansion, though the grounds were like fairyland—and a few sage gossips had been heard to predict, with many headshakings and somewhat vaguaphraseology, that some day the poor dear old lady would find herself murdered in her bed. For the Hardwicke diamonds and family plate were famous all over the country, and Miss Hardwicke—being a woman, and therefore self-willed—would not take the advice of her friends and well-wishers and consign those valuables to the safe keeping of the bank. Indeed, to all appearance the old lady's jewels and plate were the source of much keener anxiety to other people than to their possessor.

"What was the use of the solid old safe left into the wall in the east corridor?" she would ask placidly, for she expected a visitor. Not that visitors were anything unusual at Dimsford Manor; but this visitor was the daughter of Clemency Hardwicke's last surviving male relative, namely, her nephew, James Dare, who had sailed for America twenty years ago, married there, and, quite recently, died there. His aunt had heard nothing of him since he left England until the letter arrived—written a few days before his death—begging her to be a friend to his only child, Diana. Miss Hardwicke's heart warmed to this girl whom she had never seen, and she counted the days until her arrival with almost childlike impatience and longing. Diana was not, however—the letter said—to proceed to Dimsford immediately on her arrival in England, but to spend a short time in Southport with a sister of her mother's. So Miss Hardwicke had been both surprised and delighted on the morning of this April day to receive a telegram from her grand-niece, saying that she had just arrived in Liverpool, and would come straight on to Dimsford, arriving about seven o'clock. The old lady, therefore, had been very busy all day, superintending, with loving care, the arrangement of the pretty rooms which were to be occupied by the homeless stranger.

"So nice of the dear child, she mused, as she slowly paced up and down in the first night, "to come straight here instead of going to Southport. I wonder if James has talked of me to her. Poor James! He was always a fine, warm-hearted fellow. I feel I shall love the dear girl."

As she glanced at the timepiece for the twentieth time in as many minutes carriage wheels were heard grinding up the drive, and a few moments afterward the hall bell clanged loudly. Miss Hardwicke hastened into the hall, trembling with excitement. A tall, erectly built girl was just entering in heavy wrappings.

"Auntie!" she exclaimed, nervously. "Dear, dear Aunt Clemency." As she spoke she threw herself into the old lady's arms, and sobbed convulsively.

Aunt Clemency's kind heart was utterly taken by storm, and then and there she took the lonely girl into her affections forever. And indeed Diana was very winning and lovable. She was a handsome girl, too, with thick brown hair, cut short in the then prevailing fashion, and a pair of splendid, heavily lashed dark eyes. But handsome was her manner. Frank, loving, and impulsive, there was a quaint air of almost boyish frankness about her which was irresistibly captivating. She looked quite twenty—but in reality, as her aunt knew, she was only seventeen. Her conversation was bright and original, and by the time dinner was over Miss Hardwicke

felt as though they had known each other for years.

"Am I like my father, do you think, Auntie?" Diana asked, as they sat in the drawing room after dinner.

"Well, dear," replied the old lady, "I can hardly tell. It is so long since I saw your poor father. But there is look in your eyes that reminds me of what he was as a boy."

"I had a splendid portrait of my father," went on Diana, lifting her clear dark eyes to her aunt's "hand letters and papers, and that. But do you know, I lost the bag they were in on board the steamer or between the docks and the railway station at Liverpool. I was provoked, because—I didn't know if you would take a strange niece on her own credentials."

"My dear!" said her aunt deprecatingly.

"I came over with such a queer girl," went on Diana, looking dreamily into the fire. "I quite liked her at first. She had soft dark eyes, something like yours, and a pretty confiding kind of manner. She wasn't bad-looking, if she hadn't had a deep scar right across her left eyebrow. She said she had fallen and cut it when a child. Well, at first we were great friends and quite confidential. I told her I was coming here to you, and all that, and then she told me about herself. She said she was quite alone in the world and was going to be—let me see—I think she said an actress."

Miss Hardwicke looked very grave.

"My dear child," she remonstrated, "what a most objectionable acquaintance for you! I hope and trust that you—"

"Wait a minute, auntie," interrupted the girl, laughing. "By and by we had a kind of row" (certainly Diana's expressions were a little strong) "because—well, I went into my cabin, which was a little one I had all to myself, and found her with my bag open—the one I lost afterward—turning over all my papers. I got mad, and said some rather rude things; and she cried and told some fearful lies which of course didn't deserve me. So we were rather cool after that. But it struck me as odd that that bag should disappear, because it had all my spare money in it. You see I never used to lock up things, but I will after this."

"Quite right," said Miss Hardwicke impressively. "We must never put temptation in a fellow-creature's way. And, my dear, you should not enter into conversation with strangers. A young girl cannot be too careful in travelling alone. I have no doubt she was some low, dishonest creature whose object from the first was to steal the money," concluded the old lady, with unvoiced mirthlessness.

"Do you think she tool it, then?"

"My dear, I think there is but little doubt of it."

"I guess you wouldn't have thought that if you could have seen her," said Diana, shaking her head thoughtfully. "She was such a sweet, innocent-looking little thing! And yet it seemed queer, too."

"But, Diana," said aunt Clemency in anxious tones, "I hope you had enough money to bring you comfortably here?"

"Well, I hadn't much," returned the girl frankly. "But I got along. I say, auntie," she went on after a minute or two, "you weren't vexed at my coming straight here instead of going, as I ought to have done, to see my mother's people, were you? You see," with a wistful upward look, "father had talked so much of you, and I felt lonely, and so—so—I came. Somewhat," in a very low voice, "I felt it would be more like coming home."

The old lady colored with pleasure.

"Vexed, my dear?" she replied.

"Most certainly not. I am only too glad to learn you were prepared to love my old auntie. I hope you won't find it very dull here. Though, to be sure, there are plenty of nice young people within walking and driving distance," she added reflectively.

"Oh, I don't care much about young people," observed Diana. "Poor father and I were always together, you know, and we hadn't many friends."

A long conversation followed regarding the girl's home life in America, and her passionate love for her dead father. All so simply and touchingly told that the old lady's eyes overflowed more than once. There was a long silence, broken abruptly by Diana.

"Whose portrait is that?" she asked, pointing to a photograph frame which stood on the mantelpiece.

"That is my godson, Chester Lennox," returned Miss Hardwicke, with some pride. "He is a barrister, very clever, and the dearest fellow in the world."

Diana took down the frame and gazed at the portrait attentively. It represented a young man with a quiet, clever-looking face, a dark mustache, and keen, rather sleep-set eyes.

"Does he ever come here?" the girl asked, as she replaced the frame again.

"Yes, often. I expect he may be down next week."

"Did he know I was coming?"

"Why, yes, my dear, of course. He quite looks forward to knowing you."

"Perhaps he won't like me," observed Diana gravely.

"He is sure to like you," returned the old lady, leaning back in her chair with a little smile.

"You remind me of some old picture, Aunt Clemency," said the girl softly, after a pause, turning her great eyes most reverently on her companion, "with your black velvet gown and soft lace cap and your lovely dark eyes and white hair. Ah, forgive me for being so blunt," she added quickly.

"We Americans are blunt you know."

Mr. Lennox replied somewhat stiffly that he should not think of taking such a liberty, and raising his cap slightly turned off in the direction of the garden. Hardly had the echo of his footsteps on the gravelled walk died away when a carriage was seen coming up the avenue. To Miss Hardwicke's surprise the vehicle seemed to be loaded with luggage. It stopped at the hall door, and a slight girlish figure in morning gown got out. After a second or two one of the servants came forward, looking rather bewildered.

"Please, ma'am," he said hesitatingly, addressing Miss Hardwicke, "this young lady says she is Miss Dare, and that you expected her."

"What?" exclaimed his mistress in amazement.

Diana clasped her aunt's arm.

"Auntie," she whispered breathlessly, "it is that girl—the one I told you of! The girl who traveled in the steamer with me."

"What incredible what have faced assurance!" uttered Miss Hardwicke.

"Poor Chester," she thought, compassionately; "he works so hard, and is so foolishly proud and obstinate about money matters. Very likely while I am comfortable in bed he is sitting wearily studying those dreadful law books and wearing himself to death poor fellow!" As a matter of fact, Chester Lennox was at that precise moment attending a convivial meeting at his club, with other choice spirits like unto himself—which meeting did not break up until an advanced hour in the morning. But his godmother, dear innocent soul, did not know this; so she continued her benevolent plan for the lightening of his arduous duties and for his transformation into a Benedict with an earnestness which would have amazed him mightily could he have divined her thoughts. And as Aunt Clemency lay drowsily in the sunlight her thoughts ran farther and further into the future. Children's voices seemed to sound in the corridors: children's eyes smiled into hers. And then Miss Hardwicke

fell asleep.

As the days went on the affection

between the aunt and niece became

more firmly cemented than ever.

Diana, if a little brusque in her manner at times, was a most intelligent and fascinating companion; and such of the girls of Dimsford who had called at the Manor since her arrival were pleased to observe that "she was a brilliant, unaffected girl." She had accompanied her aunt to one or two of the rather ponderous "social evenings" given by some of their nearest neighbors, and had looked exceedingly handsome, and some distinguished. Of course, as Diana was still in deep mourning for her father, she attended no more lively entertainments and the like. The girls all declared her "a dear," but—at this they could not but marvel, and try to feel indignant—she had not been much sought after by any of the young men at these gatherings. This, however, seemed to trouble her not at all. She liked girls twice as well as men, she declared; there were far better fun.

When Diana had been nearly three weeks at the Manor Chester Lennox arrived. He was a tall, well-made young man, very like his portrait, with a pleasant voice and a smile which, if it was rare, was attractive enough when it did come to make one regret its rarity. He did not betray an excessive admiration of Diana; indeed, much to his godmother's disappointment, he did not affect her society at all. Perhaps the girl felt his deficiency, for at first she seemed less gay and unconstrained in his presence, and rarely addressed him voluntarily. But this soon wore off, and she treated him with an offhand cavalier fashion which annoyed him, and he brooked ill for the old lady's sake.

"What do you think of her, Chester?"

asked Miss Hardwicke one afternoon, a few days after her godson's arrival, when Diana had gone to her room to write some letters.

"She is a handsome girl," he answered, easily. "Rather free and easy in her manners, isn't she?"

"Oh, but in America girls are brought up differently, you know,"

"Oh, you were quite right," she answered, with a little sigh. She was sitting on her low chair near the fire, her hands clasped in her lap. She despised fancy work of all kinds, and possessed the art of slitting perfectly idle in an easy picturesque manner. Chester was certainly not in love with her; nevertheless, he could not but acknowledge that, if a little wanting in womanly grace and gentleness, she was, notwithstanding these deficiencies, a strikingly handsome young creature. And he had never seen her look so wondrously as she did to-night.

When Miss Hardwicke awoke from her usual after-dinner nap she proposed that—in accordance with a promise which it appeared she had made Diana some time ago—the famous diamonds should be unearthed from the safe and brought down stairs. Accordingly Chester was interested with the key and one of the servants summoned to assist him in bringing down the brass-bound box containing the jewels. They certainly were splendid diamonds, and as easily set as diamonds could be. Accordingly Chester left him down "a cut," and even Miss Hardwicke felt a strong shock of disappointment, and sighed as she contrasted him with her distinguished-looking godson. I may as well acknowledge, by the way, that the latter made himself as disagreeable to the new-comer as a gentleman can be without ceasing to be a gentleman. But Mr. Lennox did not seem to resent this at all; indeed it appeared to amuse him rather than otherwise. He had an oily, suave manner, too, peculiarly agreeable to Chester, who, for his part, wondered what any girl could see in the fellow. But that he had the slightest feeling of jealousy in the matter, on the contrary, in spite of his late efforts to "do the polite" to Diana, he felt himself more unaccountably repelled by that young lady than ever. Nor did the following little scene tend to increase his respect for her. One warm sunny afternoon he came upon the engaged pair in a lonely part of the wood. They did not see him, and continued their conversation uninterrupted. He observed, to his disgust, that Diana was smoking—not a cigarette, as he knew she frequently did, sub rosa—but a very well flavored cigar. She looked like some Eastern Queen.

When the diamonds were again

consigned to their velvet box, Chester, at his godmother's request, took them up again.

"Diana, who had quite recovered her usual good spirits, begged to be allowed to accompany him.

"I will help to carry the box," she said, laughing, and, besides, I do so want to see the inside of that safe. You know, auntie, you said I might."

"What a curious key!" said Diana, watching attentively as Chester fitted it into the lock. "You have to press a little knob somewhere above, haven't you, before the key turns?"

"Yes," said Chester, smiling. "Who told you?"

"Auntie told me. She said no one

knew the secret of it but herself and you. But as I am one of the family, she told me, too." And Diana nodded her head with a pretty air of importance.

As she spoke the door of the safe

swung slowly back and Chester stepped in. The safe itself was let into the wall, and was about the size of a very small room. All the Hardwicke plate except that in daily use was ranged methodically on the shelves which lined the walls, and modestly muffled in chamois leather bags. The box containing the jewels had a special corner for it itself.

Chester, having deposited the box in its corner, turned to his companion, who still stood in the corridor.

"Would you like to come in?" he said, holding out his hand and feeling really wedded with himself for his unreasonable prejudice against this lovely girl, who seemed to try so hard at times to be gentle and conventional. "Take care. Neither you nor I can stand up here."

Diana entered cautiously, for the ceiling was low, and Chester exerted himself so far as to unroll from their wrappings the curiously-chased punch bowls, flagons, candlesticks, &c., and to relate the many quaint legends concerning them which had descended, like the plate itself, through countless generations. Diana was deeply interested; but the look, with its concealed spring, and curious action, seemed to take her fancy almost more than anything. She made Lennox show her the working of the spring again and again, and thanked him very prettily as they went slowly down the broad staircase together. And he, strangely constituted young man, felt obstinately conscious that in spite of her beauty and winsomen

Traveler's Directory.

Fall River Line

FARES REDUCED.
New York \$2.00 For Special Limited
Tickets.

Reduction To All Other Points.

Steamer "Urgent" and "Upland" in company.
Leave New York every week days at 4 P. M.
Sunday at 10 A. M. Due in New York at about
7:30 A. M. Connection by inner boat for
Brooklyn and Jersey City on arrival.

RETURNING New York from Pier 25
North River, Pier of Murray St., at 10 P. M.
Sunday, steamship "Upland," running at Newport
about 3:30 A. M.

EASTWARD Passengers not desiring to
leave the steamer at Newport should purchase
tickets via Fall River and take regular
steamer which at 8:45 A. M. leaves Newport
at 10:30 A. M. Fall River tickets to holders of New York tickets via
Fall River. Steamer heat in staterooms.
An orchestra on each steamer.

J. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager, Boston.
Geo. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Boston.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport.

**Newport & Wickford
Railroad and Steamboat Co.**
Carrying United States Mail.

Direct Route from Newport
—TO—

New York & Providence.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Steamer Eolus

Will commence Monday, October 1, 1887, leaving
Newport (from Pier 25) daily
at 10:30 A. M. (except P. M.)

7:30 A. M.—For Providence and Boston, due
in Providence at 4:15 A. M., Boston 10:30 A.
M., also for Kingston, Westerly, Stonington,
New London, New Haven and New
York, due at 10:30 A. M.

*11:40 A. M.—For New York, Newport
Special train via Drawing Room Cars
from Wickford Landing, stopping at Kings-
ton, Stonington, New London, Saybrook,
New Haven, Bridgeport, Norwalk and Stamford.
Due in New York at 6:30 P. M. Also
in Providence at 4:15 P. M. and Boston
at 3:30 P. M.

2:45 P. M.—For Providence and Boston, due
in Providence at 5:35 P. M., Boston 7:35 P. M.,
also for Kingston, Westerly, Stonington,
New London, New Haven and New
York, due in New York at 10:30 P. M.

10:30 P. M.—For New York, connecting with
Night Mail train from Providence at 12:25
A. M., and in New York at 7:00 A. M.

Leaving Wickford Landing, connects
with trains from New York and Prov-
idence, as follows:

8:00 A. M.—From New York, Boston Express
with Drawing Room Cars to Wickford Junction,
arriving in Newport at 2:20 P. M.

*9:00 P. M.—From New York by Newport
Special Express, with Drawing Room Cars to
Wickford Landing, arriving at Newport at
8:30 P. M.

5:30 P. M.—From Providence for Newport
(Wickford Special) arrive at Wickford
at 6:30 P. M. and Newport at 8:15 P. M.

11:00 P. M.—From New York (Night Mail
train) due in Newport at 4:15 A. M.

Connection from Newport for Providence and
Boston, as follows: 7:30 and 11:40 A. M.
2:45 and 10:30 P. M., and from Providence
for New York at 8:00 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P.
M., also 4:15 A. M.

*Express train to and from New York will not
stop at Belleyville or Wickford unless flagged.
Sleeping Cars to and from Wickford Landing
on and after July 1.

Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points
South and West.
J. B. GARDNER, Super't, Providence.
C. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

Old Colony Railroad.
WEEK-DAY TRAINS.

ON and after Monday, Oct. 17th, 1887, trains
will leave Newport, four for Boston
7:35, 10:30 A. M., 2:45, 5:15 P. M. RETURN 5:30, 8:30
11:40, A. M., 3:45, 4:45, 6:00 P. M. THURSDAY 5:30, 8:30
Boston are in Newport at 8:00, 11:15 A. M.,
2:25, 5:55, 8:15 P. M. RETURN 5:30, 8:30 P. M.
12:30, 3:45, 6:00 P. M. SATURDAY 5:30, 8:30
11:40, A. M., 3:45, 4:45, 6:00 P. M. RETURN
12:30, 3:45, 6:00 P. M. SUNDAY 5:30, 8:30
11:40, A. M., 3:45, 4:45, 6:00 P. M. RETURN
12:30, 3:45, 6:00 P. M. FOR CONI
MINES, 7:35, 10:30 A. M., 2:45, 5:15 P. M. REURN
8:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:45, 5:15 P. M. BRIT-
TOL FERRY, 7:35, 10:30 A. M., 2:45, 5:15 P. M.
RETURN 8:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:45, 5:15 P. M.
12:30, 3:45, 6:00 P. M. BELLEVILLE, 7:35, 10:30 A. M., 2:45,
5:15 P. M. RETURN 8:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:45,
5:15 P. M. 12:30, 3:45, 6:00 P. M. FALL RIVER,
7:35, 10:30 A. M., 2:45, 5:15 P. M. RETURN
8:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:45, 5:15 P. M. 12:30,
3:45, 6:00 P. M. FETHBROOK, and stations
on Northern Division 7:35, 10:30 A. M., 2:45 P.
M. LOWELL, 7:35, 10:30 A. M., 2:45 P. M. COTTAGE
CITY, OAK BLUFFS, 7:35, 10:30 A. M., 2:45 P.
M. NEW PROVIDENCE, 7:35, 10:30 A. M., 2:45 P.
M. RETURN 8:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:45, 5:15 P.
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5:15 P. M. DEARBORN 7:35, 10:30 A. M., 2:45, 5:15 P.
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CAPE COD 7:35, 10:30 A. M., 2:45, 5:15 P. M.
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The Mercury.

John P. SANBORN, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1887.

The President has done some extensive swinging round the circle this year.

The Massachusetts campaign is looking very encouraging for the Republicans. They will probably win this year without half trying.

The New York Sun thinks if the Democrats do not win in New York, this fall it will be the fault of President Cleveland.

How about that extra session of the General Assembly? Will the Telegram please tell us when it proposes to have it called?

Henry George is carrying on a vigorous campaign in New York. He is pushing the fight through the agricultural portion of the state as well as in the larger cities and towns. The George vote is the uncertain element that makes New York politics decidedly interesting just now.

The statement in the Daily News that the prohibitionists are trying to build up a party and that they will accept no compromise with the Republican party, however good may be the candidate put up by the Republicans shows that they care more for party than they do for the cause of temperance.

The boom for Gen. Phil Sheridan for the Republican nomination for the Presidency seems to be growing with considerable rapidity. If properly nourished it may develop into a nomination in June next. Stranger things have happened. Little Phil would draw the boys. He showed twenty-five years ago that he could run well when headed towards the enemy.

The Massachusetts mayors must be a jolly set. A week or two ago they all dined with the mayor of Worcester. This week it was the turn of the mayor of Lawrence. The salaries of these valuable officials will have to be increased to pay their travelling expenses if this thing is kept up. When Dr. Garvin's "town mayor" bill becomes a law in this State, Rhode Island can have a juketing mayors' club that can do justice to the ordinary banquet.

The Providence Journal seems to have no bowels of compassion for friend or foe. It has abused its foes for a long time, now it turns upon its friends. It strived for months to elect Colonel Honey Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island. Before it fairly got him elected it commenced to abuse him, and has kept it up ever since. We take very little stock in the Democratic Lieutenant Governor, but we greatly fear that if the Journal keeps on it will make a popular man of him. Constant abuse of any man will bogey friends for the man instead of enemies.

The positions of Edward Burgess and Gen. Paine among the yachtsmen and makers of that country, if not of the world, are now well recognized. From all such sides comes such words of acknowledgement as this from the Hartford Courant: "There are many richer men in New York, who own pretentious yachts. There is not one with so admirable a history as General Paine, and the whole New York Yacht club has done far less for the cause of American yachting than he. He belongs to the quiet class of rich, patriotic and cultivated men who never do discredit to their nation at home or abroad."

The Virginia officials in carrying out their policy to cheat their creditors out of their just dues have come across a judge who dares to do his duty fearlessly. Judge Bond of the United States Circuit Court issued a temporary injunction restraining the Attorney General of that state from bringing action against those bond-holders who refused to pay their taxes except with coupons on the Virginia debt. This injunction the officers disobeyed. Thereupon the judge fined him \$500. The Attorney General of the repudiating state hoping to make political capital by the action refused to pay the fine and is now passing his days and nights in jail. It is a good place for him, and most law abiding citizens will not grieve if he has to stay there till spring.

The Republicans of the Western Congressional district, in Pawtucket on Thursday nominated Warren O. Arnold of Gloucester as the Republican candidate for Congress. On the informal ballot, Mr. Arnold received 33 votes to 15 for Enos Lapham, 5 for W. W. Blodgett, 6 for Prof. Alonso Williams, 3 for ex-Governor Littlefield and 2 for Samuel Clark. On the formal ballot Arnold had 53 and Prof. Williams 15. The convention was a harmonious one and the delegates evinced a determination to carry the district if possible. Hon. H. B. Metcalf made a stirring address, and Hon. H. L. Ballou of Woonsocket as chairman of the Committee on resolutions introduced a platform upon which every law abiding citizen in Rhode Island can stand.

Obituary.

Capt. Cyrus Sturdivant, well known throughout New England as the "Prisoner's Friend" and prominent in the cause of temperance, died suddenly in New Brunswick, on Sunday last, in the 60th year of his age. He formerly commanded one of the old Portland and Boston steamers, and afterward was a member of the firm of Ross & Sturdivant, brokers, in Portland, and agent of the Portland & Machias Steamboat Company. In temperance work he accompanied Francis Murphy for some time.

His remains were interred from his late residence in Providence, on Thursday last.

School Committee.

The regular meeting of the school board was held Monday evening. There was a full board present with the exception of Col. Stedman. Mr. A. S. Sherman read the finance report for the nine months which have passed this year. The total expenditure to date is as follows:

Rogers High School	\$6,045.00
Intermediate Schools	2,025.67
Primary Schools	6,725.67
Kindergarten	355.00
Music	630.00
Drawing	320.00
Evening Schools	2,025.29
Books of Instruction	127.32
Stationery	125.62
Books of Indigents	163.81
Printing and Advertising	462.32
Books in Rogers High School	20.00
Apparatus	87.85
Supplies	261.62
Incidentials	326.69
Clerical Assistance	106.01

\$9,581.82

The Committee on teachers were empowered to transfer Miss Downing to Miss Ward's school during the latter's illness and to place Miss Atkinson in Miss Downing's school. It was voted, on recommendation of the Committee on Teachers, to begin the evening schools Oct. 31 for a term of ten weeks, three evenings in a week and to transfer for the Thames street evening school to Clark street. The teachers of the evening schools are Miss H. C. Ellery, Miss M. G. Ellery, Miss C. M. Vose, Miss Jeannette H. Swasey, Miss Daisy Allen, Miss M. C. Wilcox, Miss S. R. Hammond, Miss Nichols and Miss Dumont.

On recommendation of the Committee on Text Books it was voted to adopt the new National series of music readers. This is the same book as has been in the schools for some time revised and enlarged.

The superintendent reported that the total number of pupils in the schools this year is 2,147 against 2,054 last year. The trustee officer reported a number of cases of truancy which were attended to. Miss Wormeley sent in a communication desiring to receive girls from the public schools on the terms offered by the School Committee during school hours. The Committee gave her permission to receive them out of school hours and the teachers are requested to "encourage the attendance of the girls at such out of school hours as may be agreeable to their parents and themselves."

Emmanuel Church Work.

At a meeting of the parish of Emmanuel church, Thursday evening, October 8, the fall and winter work for the church was laid out and the several committees appointed. The Rector stated to his people that they had raised about \$7,000 for the new Sunday School during the summer, and they wanted about \$8,000 to complete the sum desired before commencing the work. The Fair, which was to have been held for this object, was postponed to see how much could be raised by subscription. They have now decided to hold the Fair the coming summer—thus giving the people a chance to work during the winter for its success. They will have four, if not five, of their interesting socials during the winter, the first by Mrs. A. O'D. Taylor's class; 2d, by Miss Newman's class; 3d, by Miss Endicott's class; 4th, by Mrs. J. M. Taylor's class; and, probably, the 5th by Mrs. H. H. Tilley's class. Also a course of free lectures by different clergymen.

Real Estate Sales.

Thomas Denniston has sold an undivided one-third interest in the estate on Long wharf, adjoining property of F. X. Barlow and James T. Kauli, to John Shanahan for \$400; and George Denniston, executor, has sold an undivided one-sixth interest in the same estate to the same party for \$200.

A. P. Baker has sold for the estate of the late Wm. H. Ashhurst, 3097 square feet of land on Lincoln street to Henry B. Hazard for \$1167.00.

Thomas Aylward has sold the estate on Pope street, adjoining lands of William Tripp and John H. Powel to Julia Aylward for \$1, etc.

Daniel Watson has sold for the Ocean Highland Co., a lot of land on Highland Drive, Jamestown, containing about seven-eighths of an acre, to Mrs. Amelie E. Tilden, of New York, for \$2,012.50.

The Veteran Firemen Association of Providence will visit Newport next week and will be entertained by the Firemen of Newport. There will be about 250 of them, and they will be accompanied by a band. They will also bring with them the old hand engine Gaspe. They will be received by Hercules Veteran Association of Newport and probably by other veteran Firemen Associations. A dinner will be furnished in No. 7 Engine House. General Burdick will have charge of the ceremonies. Hence our visiting firemen may expect to be well cared for.

The pulpit of the First Baptist church will be occupied to-morrow by the pastor, the Rev. E. P. Tuller. Services at 10:45 A. M., Young People's prayer meeting at 7 P. M. and preaching at 7:30.

Right Rev. Bishop Harkins will administer the rite of confirmation at St. Joseph's church to-morrow. During his stay in Newport he will be the guest of Father Coyle at the new parsonage.

Mr. P. J. Galvin is enjoying a week's needed recreation in Boston. He is accompanied by his sister, Miss Galvin. They drove from here to Boston with their own team.

Rev. F. P. Forbes, of Taunton, Mass., will preach at the Channing Memorial church next Sunday in exchange with the pastor.

General Boulanger.

It may be interesting to the readers of the Mercury to know some particulars about the General whose popularity has become paramount in France, and whose name has been found so often in the foreign press of the Old and New Continent.

George-Ernest-Jean-Marie Boulanger was born in 1857, at Rennes, an old town of Brittany. He entered the military school of St. Cyr, in January, 1855, left it in October, 1858, with the commission of sub-lieutenant in the First Regiment of Sharp Shooters of Algeria; took part in the expedition of the Grande Kabylie, and was present in all the attacks directed against the mountain tribes of that region.

When, in 1863, Napoleon III had the same idea (he rarely had any other) to declare war against Austria simply to free Italy* from her yoke, the First Regiment of Sharp Shooters was sent to the peninsula, and arrived there just in time to take an active part in the combat of Turbigo, where the sub-lieutenant Boulanger had his chest pierced by a bullet. His gallant conduct won for him the cross of the Legion of Honor. After his recovery he was sent back to Africa, where he was nominated Lieutenant in 1860.

Having embarked with his company for Cochinchina, he fought at the combat of Trai-Dan; there he received a thrust of the lance in the thigh. In 1862 he was promoted to the rank of captain. Being highly appreciated by his superiors for his zeal and military talents, he was detached as assistant-instructor to the school of St. Cyr. He was still there when, a few days after the declaration of the war of 1870, he was appointed chief of battalion and afterwards lieutenant-colonel.

He took part in the terrible battle of Champigny, where a bullet shattered his right shoulder. On that occasion he received the cross of Officer of the Legion of Honor. That noble decoration was well deserved, for the brave soldier had remained on horseback till the end of the battle, holding the bridle of his horse between his teeth, and his revolver with his left hand, encouraging his men, and showing thus almost superhuman endurance.

In January, 1871, he had scarcely recovered when he took, as colonel, the command of the 11th Regiment of Infantry, at the head of which he distinguished himself again and received his fourth wound in the elbow. His gallant conduct was rewarded with the cross of Commander of the Legion of Honor, a distinction rarely obtained by an officer relatively so young.

He was made general of brigade on the 4th of May, 1880.

As he speaks English fluently, the French Government gave him the presidency of the delegation sent to the United States on the occasion of the Centennial of the Independence. Having a distinguished personal appearance, amiable manners, and being a fine speaker he was a worthy representative of France, and those who have seen him know that he accomplished his mission to the satisfaction of all, and left a sympathetic remembrance in this country as well as in Canada.

After his return, the Minister of War entrusted to him the important charge of Director-General of the Infantry. No officer was better fitted for him for those high functions. Being an active and indefatigable worker he was soon to give an energetic impulsion to all the branches of his vast administration, and to render to the army, as reformer, organizer and tactician, those important services which established his fame and laid the foundation of his great popularity.

Always present where others sent delegates looking into every detail of the service, having no leisure for recreations, he tore himself away from his studies only to represent the Minister of War in some solemnities, where he electrified assemblies by his patriotic speeches, which carried far and wide the sacred fire with which he was animated.

Finally he was promoted to the highest rank in the army, that of general of division, on the 10th of February, 1884, after 29 years service, and became Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor.

Placed at the head of the army of occupation in Tunisia, he displayed there the true qualities of a general in chief and of an administrator of first order, and contributed to a great extent to the pacification of the country.

On the 7th of January, 1886, General Boulanger entered, as Minister of War, in the Council presided over by Mr. de Freycinet. In this supreme position he had full scope to carry out his plans. Also he went to work with body and soul, sparing neither time nor trouble. All his measures were dictated by the same principle, tended to the same purpose, viz: The complete organization of the French army, the regeneration of the military spirit, the exaltation of patriotism, and the amelioration of the well-being of the soldier. He didn't let the army be any longer a place of exile for young men, but a large family of brothers, composed of seniors and juniors. By his orders, bands were sent to the stations to greet and take to their respective regiments, the battalions of conscripts or reservists pouring in during the year, the music playing "the Marseillaise" during the march.

In the front of the barracks, all the troops in parade dress and under arms, waited for the new comers. The flags were presented, for which all must be prepared to fight one day and die if necessary!

He tried to free, as much as possible, the military service from all useless hardship, and substitute in the soul of the young soldier, sympathy to mis-

*That Nation, famous for her duplicity, thought she could not better show her gratitude to her liberator than in joining the alliance of Germany and Austria, her former oppressor, that she might obtain a part of the French territory. In case France should be defeated in the great struggle, she would be forced to leave the Rhine, because the Indians have always sided with those they think the most.

trust, active devotion to fear, resulting from brutal treatments, such as they are still in use in other countries. He judged that new duties were imposed on an army composed, for the first time since the nation exists, of all available citizens from 20 to 40 years old.

We may judge of the amount of labor he performed by what one of his aids-de-camp, Captain Driant, said: "Never did we return home before half past two in the morning. At the time of the incident of Pigny* we did not sleep any more." And we may well imagine what must have been the exertion of a man like Boulanger, having at heart the honor of France, preparing to set into motion the gigantic machine called mobilization, comprising all the forces of the nation, something like 1,400,000 of infantry, 250,000 cavalry and 3000 cannons with 150,000 men of artillery. For relaxation he left the ministry and galloped to the different barracks of the city, questioned the sergeants in presence of the colonels, inquired about all the particulars of the service, visited the schools, hospitals, endeavouring to see everything by himself; starting next for the camp de maneuvres where he followed attentively the movements of every company, battalion, regiment, division; communicating at once his observations to the commanding officers. After all his exertions, which exhausted his general staff, he was still disposed to receive the "atracches militaires" (from foreign embassies), and he had a kind word for every one of them.

His method, as tactics, was based on a thorough knowledge of the disposition of the French soldiers to rush forward, instead of waiting for the attack of the enemy. He admitted the advanced lines of skirmishers, and after a general combat of the artillery he would give the order of a formidable, superhuman, irresistible and continuous charge of the whole army backed by all the reserves, marching by sections, preceded by the musics playing and the officers animating their men! In fact the real storm of an army by another such a terrible shock makes one shudder, and probably never like shall have been seen before.

It is well known General Boulanger has no more wish for a war than the French people, who are well aware that, in all events, it would be a great national calamity to the country, only he said repeatedly: "Whatever we may do, war cannot be avoided, it can only be postponed, and as we shall, sooner or later, be drawn into it, the wisest thing we can do is to prepare ourselves thoroughly for it." Such, I think, is also the expression of public opinion on that momentous question of peace or war.

The general having become uncontestedly the most popular and influential man in France, soon overshadowed all the leaders of the political parties, even the President of the Republic. As many of these "jewsmiths" care more for their private interest than for that of their country, and as the presence of the general would have made them feel cheap, they left him aside when they formed a new ministry. But he has not lost any of his popularity, whatever ignorant reporters may say to the contrary, and when the political clique of sham republicans known under the name of "opportunistes," shall have been swept away from power, and replaced by genuine republicans, General Boulanger may yet be called to play an important part in the affairs of his country, and we all sincerely hope and trust the nation shall not be deceived in what she expects of him! She has had the misfortune to fall once under the rule of a Napoleon; she is entitled now to have a Washington!

AUGUSTE GATHEROT.

A town on the frontier near which Mr. Schneebeli, French commissioner, was arrested last spring by the German authorities. As this was considered like a provocation to force France to war, the council of ministers hastened to require the immediate recall of Schneebeli, and in the meantime, would lead into war in case of refusal. General Boulanger said in substance: "Our desire to maintain the dignity of the country; Mr. Schneebeli must be released at once." His opinion prevailed, a note was accordingly sent to Berlin and the commissioner was set in liberty.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Tribute to Boss Shepherd—Work in War

Department—Growth of Government Business—Bank Statements—Post Office Department—Reports of Heads of Departments, Etc.

(Correspondence of the Mercury.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct 12, 1887.

Thursday, Oct. 6, 1887, was a real red-letter day in the eventful history of the Capital of the United States, and it will long be a most glorious anniversary in its annals, for it was the time set apart for the great popular demonstration in honor of Alexander R. Shepherd, the former Governor of the District of Columbia, and the builder of Washington, in the opinion of thousands of Washingtonians, many of whom regard their greatest citizen—who after all is common clay—as a sort of superior being. Thousands—a great multitude—thronged Pennsylvania avenue and adjoining streets amid the boom of cannon, the flash of torchlights, and lurid glare of fireworks, the blare of brass bands, and the tramp of the long line of footmen and horsemen, citizens and soldiers, preceded by several hundred bicyclists, bearing Chinese lanterns. All along the route the houses were adorned with the stars and stripes, and all Washington seemed to have turned out to give a more than royal greeting to the man it delights to honor. If this splendid popular pageant had been paid to a successful military hero returning from the pomp and triumph of bloody fields, or to a statesman crowned with the laurels of civic renown, it would not have been in the least wonderful; but that Mr. Shepherd, simply a private citizen, without power to favor or reward, should thus spontaneously receive this magnificent tribute and homage from the populace of his native city, is unique, and without a single parallel in the history of the United States; if, indeed, not that of the world as well. And if "Republics are ungrateful," the Capital of the greatest of Republics is surely not so.

The work on the fine State, War and Navy Department building, which is pronounced the grandest public structure in the Federal city, is nearing completion, and will, it is expected, be ready for occupancy early next January.

The constant and rapid growth of

our great Government departments—more particularly the Patent and Pension Office—keeps pace with the progress and upbuilding of the whole country. There are now several bureaus of the Interior Department domed outside of the main building, and it is the purpose of the authorities to remove the General Land Office from the Post Office sometime within the next year, thus making room for such of the smaller bureaus as are crowded out and saving the Government huge rent.

Secretary Fairchild has issued a circular to the custom officials, urging their adoption of economic methods in the collection of custom duties, in view of the decreased appropriations for the purpose in question.

The Controller of the Currency has directed all national banks to prepare statements, showing the exact condition of their affairs at the close of business on Oct. 7, 1887—the object in doing so being obviously to guard against fraud and deception in these degenerates.

The report of the Postoffice Department for

LENOK IN SEASIDE.

Glimpses of the Western Massachusetts Bay Autumn Gathering Place.

(Correspondence Springfield Republican)

The Lenox season is now at its height and the dizzy whirl goes on in a way that fairly bewilders the ordinary mortal. Everybody who is anybody is now at this inland Newport, or has been here or is coming later in the season. There seems to be an unusual amount of driving this season and the turnouts are more magnificent than ever, a great many tandems are seen this fall, and in fact there never were so many of those turnouts at Lenox before. There are also many fine drags, and coaching parties have their regular place on the programme of entertainments.

The people here walk but very little and so miss much of the prettiest part of this beautiful region. The walks about Lenox are among the finest in Berkshire and many a lovely view is wasted as far as the city visitors are concerned. It is noticeable that women drive a great deal and handle the ribbons with fully as much skill as is displayed by the sterner sex.

At Mrs. Secretary Whitney's house last Saturday the children held a fair for the benefit of a man who was badly hurt in the quarry on the Pittsfield road last spring and whose family is destitute. The prominence of those engaged in this scheme as well as the novelty of the case gave it precedence, and the result was that the "blasted quarryman" is \$600 richer than he was before Lenox society became interested in his affairs.

Brayton Ives gave a musical on the same day at which the Beethoven Quartette of New York entertained the guests. There are the usual number of inquiries after real estate, and within a fortnight there will probably be a number of important sales to record. A portion of the Woolsey property on the western side of the estate is for sale, and if built upon will greatly improve that part of the town. This estate is the largest in Berkshire County, comprising 500 or 600 acres of natural park and about eight miles of fine carriage drives. From the upper part of it there is a view from Vermont to Connecticut.

The society people here are disgusted at the absurd and distorted reports in the New York and Boston papers regarding the display of diamonds and other jewels at receptions, etc. The facts of the case are that the summer visitors leave their valuable jewels as well as their plate in their safes at home for there is a decided burglar scare in Lenox. There is probably not enough plate in Lenox today to set on one table for a large dinner party. It was recently reported that Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer of New York were some of her recently purchased own jewels at a reception. As a matter of fact the jewels were locked in a safe deposit vault in New York, and Mrs. Pulitzer was very much disengaged at the unfounded report. The statements made in regard to the valubles at Lenox are liable to attract the attention of crackmen and they would be very apt to make an effort to secure them. As they are not there the people do not like the idea of being aroused from their sleep to entertain burglars, when there is not enough in the house to pay them for the trouble of breaking in.

FROM CUBA.

Newport Enterprise Noted With Interest by Her Absent Sons.—Shipping Notes, etc.

Havana, Oct. 8, 1887.

Editor Mercury:

DEAR SIR: To one who has been interested in shipping from boyhood, the building of another large vessel by Newport capitalists, although not built in the ship yards of his native town, is a matter of no little interest, proving as it does that there is yet something to be expected in return for the capital so employed, and keeps alive among New Englanders, the commercial enterprises for which their city was at one time famous. For the time was when Newport owned and fitted out some twenty ships and barges for the whaling business, and a large number of West Indians, as well as others employed in more distant voyages and in the coasting trade. It is now nine years since a vessel hailing from Newport has been seen in the harbor of Havana. In the former years when the produce of Rhode Island potatoes, onions, and turnips were yearly brought and sold to good advantage. Molasses, sugar and fruits made the return cargoes for the vessels then employed in the trade.

The large three mast schooners now belonging to Newport, like most American vessels of that class, are engaged in carrying coal in time of summer. They might be profitably employed in winter in carrying the sugar and molasses of Cuba to the ports of the United States. The rates of freight are very low compared to former years, yet other vessels appear to thrive in the business, and there is no reason why the Newport big schooners should not have a part of the benefit. I notice the Edward W. Young is a vessel of 700 tons register. If so she is capable of carrying over 1000 tons of coal, and 1000 lbs. of sugar of 2000 lbs. each.

The consumption of imported potatoes is much larger than it used to be and many acres of the fertile lands of Cuba, are devoted to the cultivation of this food plant. It is estimated that over 175,000 bbls. of potatoes are brought into the island every year for planting and consumption, planting for the first crop is done in October, and new potatoes may be in the market in less than three months. There is a second planting in January, the product of which supplies the markets all summer with the finest of tubers. I have often heard of \$5000 being realized from 10 or 12 acres of the rich lands of the district of "Gimnes." About 25 miles east of Havana on the old railroad to Matanzas. I often wish that Newport might enjoy some benefit from the consumption of potatoes as it did in "yo golden times."

J. R. S.
Editor Mercury.

Lieut. Thomas L. Casey, Jr., of the Engineer Corps, who has been on the Division Staff of Gen. Howard for some time, has recently been ordered to report for duty at Fort Adams, near Newport, R. I. Lieut. Casey was intending to go soon to Fort Huachuca, A. T., to superintend the construction of a new system of water works, but Lieut. J. E. Kunole, First Artillery, will now perform that service.—[San Francisco paper.]

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

OCTOBER STANDARD TIME.

SUN. SUN. MOON. 1 HIGH water
14.00 12.00 10.00 11.00 15.00 16.00
15 Sat. 13.5 12.5 11.5 11.5 17.0 17.0
17 Mon. 14.5 17.0 16.5 17.0 52.8 52.8
18 Tues. 15.5 16.5 16.5 15.5 39.8 39.8
19 Wed. 16.5 17.5 17.5 17.5 52.8 52.8
20 Thurs. 17.5 17.5 17.5 17.5 52.8 52.8
21 Fri. 18.5 17.5 17.5 17.5 52.8 52.8

Full Moon, 1st day, 10h. 15m., evening.

New Moon, 16th day, 10h. 55m., evening.

First Quarter, 23rd day, 10h. 40m., evening.

Full Moon, 31st day, 10h. 31m., evening.

Tides, 10h. 30m., 11.5; 10h. 45m., 11.5;

11h. 00m., 11.5; 11h. 15m., 11.5; 11h. 30m., 11.5.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria,

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

H. C. STEVENS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of October, 1887.

EDWIN S. HURDICK, Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST: Wm. E. Dennis, Wm. Gilpin, John C. Stoddard, Directors.

REPORT.

OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, October 8, 1887.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....\$78,519.85

Overdrafts.....21.41

U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....150,000.00

Other stocks, bonds and mortgages.....43,481.85

Due from approved reserve agents.....45,581.93

Due from other national banks.....308.72

Current expenses and taxes paid.....1,159.67

Checks and other cash items.....4,485.16

Bills of other banks.....1,102.00

Fractional paper currency, nickels, cents.....254.21

Specie.....30.00

Legal tender notes.....11,351.98

Redemption fund with U. S. Treasury (5 per cent. of circulation).....\$6,750.00

TOTAL.....\$92,115.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....\$155,224.02

Surplus fund.....\$1,170.46

Undivided profits.....9,161.18

National Bank notes outstanding.....151,000.00

Dividends unpaid.....1,371.37

Individual deposits subject to check.....22,650.00

Banking House.....1,479.00

Other real estate.....6,033.49

Current expenses and taxes paid.....1,201.87

Checks and other cash items.....624.41

Bills of other banks.....1,102.00

Fractional paper currency, nickels, cents.....1,659.19

Specie.....11,367.00

Legal tender notes.....11,676.00

Redemption fund with U. S. Treasury (5 per cent. of circulation).....\$6,750.00

TOTAL.....\$92,115.33

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, COUNTY OF NEWPORT, ss.

J. S. COGGESHALL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of October, 1887.

WILLIAM G. WARD, Jr., Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST: G. F. Granda, M. Gott, R. S. Barker, Directors.

REPORT.

OF THE CONDITION OF THE UNION NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, October 8, 1887.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....\$87,519.85

Overdrafts.....5,801.60

U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....50,000.00

Other stocks, bonds and mortgages.....43,481.85

Due from approved reserve agents.....45,581.93

Due from other national banks.....187.45

Real estate, furniture and fixtures.....6,000.00

Current expenses and taxes paid.....2,658.98

Premiums paid.....7,501.00

Banking House.....1,351.15

Exchanges for clearing.....1,351.15

Fractional paper currency, nickels, cents.....1,659.19

Specie.....11,367.00

Legal tender notes.....11,676.00

Redemption fund with U. S. Treasury (5 per cent. of circulation).....\$2,350.00

TOTAL.....\$85,161.24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....\$20,000.00

Surplus fund.....\$2,350.00

Undivided profits.....10,167.02

National Bank notes outstanding.....45,000.00

Dividends unpaid.....899.00

Individual deposits subject to check.....28,328.89

Banking House.....1,351.15

Cashier's checks outstanding.....6,155.42

Due to other National Banks.....2,020.80

Due to State Banks and bankers.....24,361.96

Due to State Banks and bankers.....253.88

TOTAL.....\$85,161.24

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, COUNTY OF NEWPORT, ss.

J. Charles T. Hopkins, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES T. HOPKINS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of October, 1887.

WM. G. WARD, Jr., Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST: Thomas Coggeshall, William H. Fludder, Samuel McAdam, Directors.

REPORT.

OF THE CONDITION OF THE AQUIDNECK NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, October 8, 1887.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....\$294,985.88

Overdrafts.....5,801.60

U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....50,000.00

Other stocks, bonds and mortgages.....185,800.00

Due from approved reserve agents.....45,581.93

Due from other National Banks.....399.40

Current expenses and taxes paid.....1,159.40

Premiums paid.....1,351.51

Banking House.....1,351.15

Exchanges for clearing.....1,351.15

Fractional paper currency, nickels, cents.....1,659.19

Specie.....3,639.15

Legal tender notes.....3,639.15

Redemption fund with U. S. Treasury (5 per cent. of circulation).....\$4,500.00

TOTAL.....\$361,333.59

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, COUNTY OF NEWPORT, ss.

L. Thomas C. Casey, Jr., Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. THOMAS C. CASEY, Jr., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of October, 1887.

CLARENCE A. HAMMETT, Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST: Frederick Tompkins, Augustus P. Sherman, John D. Richardson, Directors.

REPORT.

OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF RHODE ISLAND, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, October 8, 1887.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....\$86,780.85

Overdrafts.....11,139.93

U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....12,000.00

Other stocks, bonds and mortgages.....185,800.00

Famous Rhode Island Agricultural School

Rhode Island Agricultural School

The following resolutions were unanimously and emphatically endorsed by the assembled agriculturists of Rhode Island at the great Oakland Beach Field Day, August 20, 1887:

WHEREAS, The Rhode Island Legislature at its last session accepted the provisions of the bill enacted by the Forty-ninth Congress and approved March 2, entitled "An act to establish Agricultural Experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several states under the provisions of an act approved July 2, 1882, and of the acts supplementary thereto," which are to come to be known as the "Hatch bill";

WHEREAS, the agricultural college established under the provisions of the Congressional act approved July 2, 1882, was made a department of Brown University, the entire fund received for the sale of public lands allotted to the State by the national government now amounting to some \$36,000 or \$40,000, was given to Brown University in 1883, and for nearly a quarter of a century that institution has profited by the income of nearly \$2000 a year from this source; WHEREAS, the agricultural interests of the State have received little or no benefit from this disposition of the agricultural college fund; and WHEREAS, the Legislature at its last session appointed a committee of which the Hon. Charles H. Peckham, president of Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, is the chairman, whose duty it should be to report to the next session of the General Assembly as to the proper disposition to be made of the \$15,000 that is annually accruing to the state under the Hatch act, and also to investigate the results of the agricultural college fund investment; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the farmers of

Rhode Island in convention assembled under the auspices of the Patrons of Husbandry, respectfully request said committee to make a report to the Legislature embodying the following points;

1. That the state establish and equip an agricultural school and experiment station at some convenient and proper location, whose leading object shall be to give instruction in the sciences and practices relating to agriculture, and to conduct experiments in the field, farm and laboratory for the benefit of the agricultural interests of the state.

2. That the entire \$15,000 income

accruing to the state under the Hatch act be devoted to the support of said experiment station, to be established in connection with the state agricultural school, in addition to whatever appropriation the state may make for said institution.

3. That the state authorize and request the corporation of Brown University to make over to the treasury of the State the principal of the agricultural college fund now in its hands, and which it received under act of the General Assembly in 1883.

4. That if the corporation of Brown University complies with this request the Legislature enact, with suitable restrictions, that the State treasurer in vest said fund safely, and the State guarantee that it return an income of not less than 5 per cent, per annum and provide that said income shall be paid over to the board of managers of said agricultural school and experiment station.

Resolved, That we, the farmers of

Rhode Island in convention assembled under the auspices of the Patrons of Husbandry, respectfully request said committee to make a report to the Legisla-

ture carefully preserves his well-varnished carriage from these pungent ammonical vapors, which corrode the surface and rot the leather of the harness. But he suffers his horses, whose eyes, throats and lungs are provided with an infinitely more sensitive covering, to live in this atmosphere, from which he is so careful to preserve his carriage and harness.

A barrel of plaster (finely ground gypsum) cost him a dollar or thereabouts, with neutralize the fumes of the air of a stable. It is greedy of ammonia and absorbs it with avidity. If the stable is kept clean, a lath covering provided for the floor to secure drainage a daily washing with a few pails of water, which will carry the urine into the drain, which should always be provided and furnished with an air trap, and then a liberal sprinkling with plaster and clean litter will complete the work of securing pure air for the fixed horses and comfort and a clear conscience for the owner. For a good man will not rest easily in his bed when he hears the horses pounding, kicking and fighting flies the whole night long, and wearing out in suffering the force and energy which is needed the next day before the plow or wagon.

Many poultry raisers have been annoyed by their fowls pulling the feathers out of each other. To such an extent have some poultry yards indulged in this bad habit that whole flocks have been almost entirely stripped of their plumage. One cause that has been assigned by poultry men for this peculiarity is housing in too close quarters. A dutiful poultry grower of nearly thirty years' experience, who has always been prominent in fancy fowl raising, claims it is due to the lack of feeding them enough in the way of food containing grease. If they lack this substance he claims they will pull out each other's feathers in order to extract the oil at the end of the quills. Hence a remedy to feed bones or scraps containing fatty meat. In keeping up a full feather coat and to supply the quills with oil they need food of a nature to supply their wants in this respect.

Frequently the farm horse suffers from overfeeding, and from being worked on a full stomach; for farm horses eat all the time, and look lean and wire-coated—two certain proofs of equine indigestion. Horses which have passed many hours in work, when released from harness are allowed to drink all the water their exhausted systems crave for; then, with the material of a small iceberg in their distended inner organs, they are turned loose to further injure themselves by grazing in the pasture; or, if the farmer is well-to-do, they go to the barn, and there, tormented by flies, mosquitoes, and other winged pests, devour a carelessly prepared ration, after which the remainder of the night is passed in stamping and fighting insects.

Novelties in Bric-a-Brac.

Carved ivory powder horns are tasty but expensive wall decorations.

Cabinet sets of Hungarian faience wear in perforated work are meeting with favor.

Punch sets of fancy cut, rose-colored glass have handles of ivory to their cups and bowls.

A novel base for a library lamp is an elephant's tusk of brass, held up by a human hand.

Statuettes of Saxon china, made in exact imitation of old carved ivory, are among the latest importation.

Small statuettes of terra cotta, representing Nantucket dancing girls and bathers, are the latest in mantel ornaments.

Among the long neck jugs of Rhine crown faience ware, the latest have fanciful looking dragons for handles.

A china cup, covered with a net work of small colored threads in imitation of birds' nests, is a late addition to decorative tea sets.

A pretty mantel-vase of terra-cotta is the figure of a snake-charmer bending over a cobra and holding to his mouth a long reed. The coloring of the piece is realistic, the group artistic.

In the numerous articles made in imitation of old ivory is a chandelier half of which is made to simulate bark, while the remainder is of brightly polished chiseled points.

Mistake is made sometimes by pony fanciers, and those in business as well, in placing too many eggs under a hen for her brooding. No larger number than nine can be set with perfect safety in the autumn; and, therefore, if it be desirable to bring out many chicks, the art of managing two or more sitting hens should be acquired. In such case the fancier or breeder can put two hens together, and, being absent about the night shelter, there need be no difficulty in accommodating so many broods as shall number twenty to fifty chickens to the attention of a single hen, particularly if the weather of the season be reasonably mild and settled.

Household Hints.

Salt and water cleanse willow furniture.

A little borax added to the water in which scarlet napkins and red bedrolls are washed will prevent them from fading.

New pins should be set over the fire with boiling water in them for several hours before food is put in them.

Charcoal ground to powder will be found to be a very good thing for polishing knives.

A homespun trimming may be worn a much longer time if the dust be brushed well off after walking.

For diarrhea use boiled milk and castor oil; also brandy and raw eggs.

Plaster busts may be cleaned by dipping them into thick liquid cold starch—near starch mixed with cold water—and brushing them when dry.

A piece of zinc placed on the live coals in a hot stove will effectually clean out a stovepipe, the vapors produced carrying off soot by chemical decomposition.

Potash water is the quickest cure for wasp or bee stings. A small quantity should be kept in a glass-stopped bottle. Open the sting with a needle and put on one drop of potash water.

Butter and lard should be kept in earthen or stone ware and kept in a cool place.

Salt is preservative in its nature. If too much of it is used in cooking food, it is against the rules of the stomach and thus retards digestion, and will in time derange the digestive organs. It is best to use it in small quantities.

To take excesses out of drawing paper or engravings, lay the paper or engraving face down on a sheet of smooth, unsize white paper, cover it with another sheet of the same very slightly damp, and iron with a moderately warm iron.

Tea stains are very difficult to get out if neglected. They should be soaked in either milk or warm water as soon as possible, and then scraped and rubbed out. The next washing will efface them wholly.

Claret stains should, while wet, have dry salt spread upon them, and afterwards dipped into boiling water.

To test jelly drop a little into cold water or on a cold plate, stirring it for a few seconds. If it coagulates it is done. The best jelly only requires five minutes boiling.

In ironing, have a piece of sandpaper, such as carpenters use, lay the tapestry on the sandpaper and rub the stickiness off the tapestry perfectly with only a rub or two.

Some pretty bodices without vests are gathered all across the top of the front, on each shoulder, and below the collar, and this gathers is held below a pointed circle that shapes the end of the bodice.

Recipes for the Table.

Pie Jellies.—Boil plums in a little water, strain through a jelly bag, add

Carriers of Contagion.

M. T. E., Techne.

Fleas, aside from being pests, are actual conveyors of contagion. The fly can communicate virus from an open sore, and can carry this from one person or place to another. This may not be creditable, but it has been proved by direct experiment to be not only possible, but an actual fact. The common housefly, by lighting on a diseased spot, either in an animal or man, and thence passing to a healthy subject, has been known to impart the infection to the latter. Whether the poisonous matter be an animal virus or a germ of disease, a bacillus, does not matter; and in this connection it is well to speak of other common methods of possible disease infection. A postage stamp may in various ways convey contagion. One of the simplest and most plausible is that in which a postage stamp, partially attached to a letter to pay return postage, is sent by a person infected with some disease, to another person. The disease is transferred, in the first place, to the adhesive stamp through the saliva, and in being attached to the letter by the receiver the poison may be transmitted to him in turn through the saliva.

Another cause may be the infection to the stamp with disease germs. The stamp having been exposed in a room where a diseased person lies, may become slightly infected, and thus retain the germs. That this is true can be proved very simply by a microscopic examination. It is even possible that an active and tangible poison, as arsenic, may accidentally or intentionally be attached.

We often see a person holding change for a moment in the mouth, probably not knowing that investigation has shown that disease germs can be carried by money. If one could see through what hands the money has passed, they would hesitate before using such a third hand. Silver money is as bad as paper money; but while many would hesitate to hold a dirty bank note in their mouth, they think that a silver piece, because bright, is apparently clean.

Cigars may convey contagion, especially syphilis. We have seen a note in which a physician gave as an excuse for not lighting a light to a friend, that he was so afraid of contagion; but if he was so afraid he should have been consistent and refused to smoke the cigar. Cigar wrappers are in the cigar factories, especially in Cuba, moistened with the lip and tongue, and the girls who roll the wrappers are by no means of the highest reputation. Disease can be carried in this way. Tobacco, contrary to the common belief, does not destroy disease germs, and smoking will not confer immunity from contagion.

Any one who uses a towel in common with the public, or a piece of soap, or brush and comb, or any requisite of the toilet, runs the risk of popular infection. The subject of antisepsis, simply another word for cleanliness, has not necessarily brought to light many new facts, but has set people to think of old ones. The germ theory of disease is to most people a vague one. There is a general idea that disease is carried by germs, and that the air is filled with these, and it is a wonder to most people that every one is not so afflicted. The laity conclude that the germ theory is an absurdity and a contradiction. They do not consider the element of a fertile soil. The germ is the same as a seed, and all organic bodies are reproduced by a seed. We must plant seed in the soil suitable for it, and the surroundings—heat and moisture—must be adapted to it if it is to grow. As we descend in the scale of organic life, we find that some of the lower animals can hardly be distinguished from plants, and these are reproduced not by seed, but by a process of division or budding. A part of the animal is divided and separated, and forms a new animal.

As we descend in the scale, we find that instead of seeds we have spores, as in fungi, and these serve the purpose of seeds, and demand a fertile soil before they can grow. Of many many species, but one or two may serve their purpose; but the rest die without giving any result. As we descend still lower, we find that fungi and moulds need not only a fertile soil, but a peculiar soil, and many of them will not grow except in or on another organic body.

In medicine, a common example is the ergot of rye. Another is corn smut. These, in addition to requiring a poor soil, undergo an "alteration of generation." For example, corn smut is first reproduced on the barley leaf as "rust," and this rust in turn produces corn smut. The theory of disease germs is founded on the knowledge of the actions of the lower animals and plants. The bacillus may be an animal or it may be a plant, poisonously in itself or simply as carrier of contagion. It may even be a result of disease, and have nothing to do with its cause except as a foreign body. Still as we find it present, and find it always present, we are necessarily induced to believe that it is an active agent, but in order to reproduce itself, it must have a fertile soil. This it finds, as a rule, in a person whose constitution is run down from overwork, lack of rest, poor living, or disease. It may be introduced into the system, directly into the blood, through an open wound, thus inducing septicemia, a state of poisoned blood, or it may be introduced indirectly into the blood through the alimentary system. In this case, it must be inhaled or eaten with food. In either case it is absorbed into the blood, through an open wound, thus inducing septicemia, a state of poisoned blood, or it may be introduced indirectly into the blood through the alimentary system. In this case, it must be inhaled or eaten with food. In either case it is absorbed into the blood, through an open wound, thus inducing septicemia, a state of poisoned blood, or it may be introduced indirectly into the blood through the alimentary system. In this case, it must be inhaled or eaten with food. In either case it is absorbed into the blood, through an open wound, thus inducing septicemia, a state of poisoned blood, or it may be introduced indirectly into the blood through the alimentary system. 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A. L. Burdick's Column.**FOR SALE LOW****FOR CASH.**

OR—

Good Notes Which Will Be**Paid When Due.****2 New Dennett Jump****Seat Carryalls.****3 New Extension Top****Carryalls,****Set low to the ground and extra broad.****Warranted in every way.****6 New Phaeton Top****Buggies.****4 New Side Bar Top****Buggies,****WHITECHAPEL & HARPER'S.****2 New Side Bar Box****Top Buggies.****4 New Democrat****Wagons,****Extra Made and Warranted.****2 New Standing Top****Carryalls,****Handsome and light.****1 Very Nice Light Victoria,****New Last Season.****1 Very Nice Victoria,****Painted black. Cost \$800. Will sell the same for \$500.****2 Single Canopy Phae-****tons, 2d-Hand.****1 Double Straw Seat****Phaeton with Canopy,****Made by DURHAM & WINTER, in good order.****4 2d-Hand Top Buggies.****3 2d-Hand Extension****Top Carryalls.****3 2d-Hand 6-Seated****Double Carriage.****1 2d-Hand Pony or Children's Carriage,****Will carry six children and can use a very small horse. The carriage is lined with Corderoy, all ready to use and cheap.****Also several other carriages which I will sell cheap. Anyone in want will pay them to look over my stock before purchasing as I want very much to reduce stock.****A. L. Burdick,****PAINT SHOP****382 SPRING STREET,****CARRIAGE SHOP,****Weaver Avenue****KART OF OCEAN HOUSE,****Druggists.****ESTABLISHED 1780.****CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,**
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.**1121 Broadway & 57th Fifth Ave.,**
NEW YORK.**Casino Building & 23rd Thamesset,**
NEWPORT, R. I.**CASWELL'S****Nutritive Wine Of Coca****Gentian Root, Extract, Root, Baked, Malaga Wine—a nerve-tonic and stimulant recommended for****MALARIA, DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, &c.****Prescribed by leading physicians.****RUM AND QUININE****FOR THE HAIR****Prevents the Hair from Falling, Checks and Invigorating to the Scalp, Tonic and Stimulating to the Growth of the Hair, Coats the Head, and as a Dressing, Soft and Brilliant to Effect****—PREPARED BY—****CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,****Family and Dispensing Chemists.****Gum Camphor****For procking away your Fur and Woolen Goods.****COLE'S PHARMACY,****802 THAMES ST.****JUST NORTH OF POST OFFICE.****Jas. T. Wright, Ph. G.****REGISTERED PHARMACIST.****SUCCESSOR TO****W. S. N. ALLAN.****All kinds of****Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals and Fancy Goods.****Particular attention paid to Physicians' prescriptions.****2 New Standing Top****WITCH-HAZEL-TAR****SUPPOSITORIES,****would answer to the citizens of Newport and vicinity who have on hand and will continue to keep at all times all kinds of****Fresh Fish, Lobsters, Clams,****and all especially found in a first class fish market, and would respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.****SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, BOSTON UNIVERSITY,****OPENS OCTOBER 13, 1887.****FIFTEENTH YEAR.****Furnishes superior facilities for thorough scientific instruction in three and four years.****Entrance examination, Oct. 10 and 11.****Send for circulars to****I. T. TALBOT, M. D., Dean,****60 Marlborough St., Boston.****AT 10 SHUN!****BARGAINS.**

